WASHINGTON

WARRINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868,) 11 o'Glock P. M.

The War Department Difficulty.

The excitement occasioned by the disclosure of the crious disagreement between the President and the Jeneral-in-Chief seems to be on the increase if anything. No other subject is talked of in public and private circles. The radicals, of course, applaud the conduct of General Grant, and affect to view the whole atter as an attempt on the part of the President to aveigle Grant into committing himself in some way in

opposition to the will of Congress, and failing in that, has endeavored to injure Grant's reputation.

A careful gleaning of facts from all reliable sources, since the publication of the correspondence, show it that the initiation of the correspondence by General Grant was but a part of a deep laid scheme, "cranged by the radical familiars of the We". Department for a twofold purpose. First, "afford General Grant an opportunity of "apeak" of out," that the radical party might have such a revealation of Grant's political views as would sait" by the demands of men like Wade, Summer, Stevens and Boutwell, and secure their hearty co-operation towards Grant's comination their nearty co-operation towards Grant's Louisianton for the Presidency. Se sond, to begulfe the President into committing to writing something that would serve as sufficient pretext on which to base articles of imheir hearty co-operation towards Grant's comination eachment. In Noth of these objects the radicals ap-cear to think they have been successful. Grant has taken a posity on wholly in accord with the radical party, and the question of impeachment is again in metion. The endersement of the President on the back ecretary of war, is regarded by thom as mis ameaner; and it is expected that many days mis a mis ameaner; and it is expected that many days mis you steppe before the recent legislation regulating cases of impeachment will be brought into requisition.

The plot, as far as it has been developed, seems to

ing for written orders directing him to refuse obedi the Executive, and should at the same time give his romion of the understanding had between Mr. Johnson and himself in regard to the course of action he should adopt if the Senate failed to agree in the suspension of Stanton, which would afford an excellent opportunity for Grant to get his side of the question before the public when the correspondence should be called for. When the President gave the written order requested another consultation was held, and it was decided that cheral Grant should refuse to obey the President's ritten order, on the ground that Mr. Stanton had not sen notified that he should issue no order except ad so to do by the Executive. If, after receiving such instructions to Stanton, addressed to him in any set have received them; and if addressed to him as Secretary of War, it would have been deemed a full letter, dated February 3, and placed it the hands of Mr. Stanton immediately after the passage of the resolution presented by Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, who knew precisely the time when it should be introduced. Thus Mr. Stanton had possession of Grant's letter before it had reached the President, and the whole

correspondence was hurried off to Mr. Colfax before the President could make any reply.

The Impeachment Scheme-Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee had an extraordinary need on this morning, when an effort was made to revive the impeachment scheme. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bout rder to give the minority a voice in the matter Mr. Reck order to give the minority a voice in the matter Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, was added to the sub-committee. Sub-sequently at a meeting of the sub-committee it proceeded to take testimony in the Johnson-Grant matter. Mr. Stillson, a correspondent of a New York paper, was The attendance and gave an resummy to regard regard to his connection with some of the published versions of the imbroglio, but nothing new was cliotted. General Grant has been subpossaed, and it is expected be will give his testimony before the committee on gain assemble. The feeling is very strong in favor of impeachment, but the proceedings will be conducted with the greatest caution and circumspection to prevent a repetition of the late flasco in the line of impeach-

The revival of the impeachment scheme has, it is said, induced President Johnson to refrain for the time being from sending his final reply to General Grant. It stated that it is couched in strong if not bitter terms, and it is expected to be a dincher

Pendleton's Chances for the Presidency De-feated by the Election in Ohio.

The result of the recent election in Ohio, although received with wide demonstrations of satisfaction of serious depression on the part of the democrata.
The latter, instead of feeling sore over the resalt, rather display an opposite frame of mind.
Among the leaders of this party here the
effect of the triumph of the radicals, from a atte standpoint, is considered as a clearing of the deeks for action. The manipulators of the preliminaries to the nomination of a democratic can-didate for the Presidency have been excessively bothared by the importunities of the friends of Mr. Pendle the democratic party in Ohio to carry the Eighth distwict of that State, in order to set up a prestige to work looked upon as emphatically wiping out all his chances The radicals, on their part, were also after capital upon the result of that election, as an encouragement to the wavering that the popular feeling was in their favor. and consequently equivalent to an endersement of the legislation of Congress. To accomplish their end it is alleged that abundant support, pecuniand, it is assorted, succeeded in accomplishing the de-sired result. The consequence has been that all parties are satisfied, and the way is considered clear for the grand contest to commence in New Hampshir . The nocratic leaders here now express their opinions more openly in favor of Mr. Johnson as the most proper man for the nomination of the party. Aside from any particular endorsement of Mr. Johnson in his political career since the beginning of the late war, the question is looked upon as one of monasures rather than men. They argue there are hat two principles at issue the conservative scheme of reconstruction and policy of governmental administration and the radical theory which involves a military oligarchy or dictatorship in the South, universal negro the country in an organized plan of political usurpation. nocrats, taking Mr. Johnson as the representative of the conservative view, prefer him, having supported his measures. This, it is thought, will reduce the problem to a question fairly set before the country, whether the future pelicy of the government shall be conservative or radical. A dark cloud, however, seems to hover along the political horizon, which the democrate look upon as portentous of trouble. The ten States now unrepresented in Congress are contemplated with some misgivings. The efforts of the radicals to bring in these States, thus swelling the political prepon derance of their party, does not afford encouragement to the democrata. They fear the increased representathe democratic leaders were never more buoyant.

Proposed Removal of Political Disabilities

ern! I,ongstreet. It is stated that the Reconstruction Committee at its sersion to day agreed to report a bill to remove the

political disability imposed by the Reconstruction act from ex-Governor Holden, Governor Orr and General Longstreet.

The Contest for the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphin.

The Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia has become a subject of bonsiderable excitement among the Pennsylvania politiclans in this city. The present is cumbent appears for some reasons to have made himself early unpopular among certain republican and democratic memoers of Congress, and a consistion has been going on for some days, but seems new to have assumed a more fermidable stape. Senator Cameron and Junge Kelley, republicans, and Samuel J. Randall, democrat, are the leaders in the hostille movement, while Senator Buckalew defends Mr. Cake, The matter so stands that the opponents of Mr. Cake are not very particular as to his successor only so a change is made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made. Mr. Brenner, who has been pushed for the positional made.

tion, positively declines to accept. Ex-Governor W. P Johnson, of Pennsylvania, m now named with some probability of success. The friend of Mr. Johnson are assured if he gets the nomination he will be confirmed

by the Senate.

Scarch After the Pepers on the Mometaln Mandow Massacre in 1857.

All the records and efficie transactions of the several departments of the government service are supposed to be piece of with jealous care for the purpose of adding to for helicaal archives; but eccasionally some accidents of the helicaal archives; but eccasionally some accidents other reveals the fact that public officers are at times guitty of a remisances of duty not altogether conjustible with strict official integrity. An example of collected failure to record public documents or great importance has the course of the control o icial failure to record public documents or great im-portance has just some to light here. In 1857, when a erious difference of opinion arose between the government of the United States and a foreign government e remembered that the Governor of the foreign State in uestion, Brigham Young, and his subjects, the Mormon question, Srightm Young, and his subjects, the Mormon saints, received a revelation from Heaven to destroy a very wealthy emigrant train that was passing through their country to California. They harkened to the voice of the Spirit and smote the train, slaying men, women and children, at a place called Mountain Meadow; and the staughter of these emigrants has since been known as the "Mountain Meadow massacre." The known as the "Mountain Meadow massacre." The government, about the close of the next year, thought proper to order an investigation, and Major J. H. Carleton, U. S. A., was instructed to proceed to Utah, make a thorough investigation of the facts connected with the massacre, and report the result. Major Carleton executed his mission in the early part of 1859, and made a full report of the same to the Secretary of War. In that report Major Carleton mentioned the name of William Hosper, then as now the delegate in In that report Major Carleton mentioned the name of William Hosper, then as now the delegate in Congress from Utah, in connection with the Mormon attack on the wagon train at Mountain Meadow. A few days ago Judge Waite, counsel for Mr. McGrorty, who is here contesting the seat of the delegate from Utah, began a search for this report of Major Carleton, but up to the present time has been unable to discover its whereabouts. After searching through the Congressional Library and all the records of Congress be found a resolution calling upon the President to furnish all the information in his possession in relation to the Mountain Meadow massacre. section in relation to the Mountain Meadow massacre. In reply to this request a voluminous budget of documents was submitted, but Carleton's report was not among them. At a later date a resolution was effered by Senator Latham, calling upon the Secretary of Wartor Major Carleton's report on the Mountain Meadow massacre. The answer returned to this resolution was that ne such document was on file in the War Department; and that at the period referred to Major Carleton was on duty in Pennariyania. Judge Walter Carleton was on duty in Pennsylvania. Judge Waite, Secretary Stanton for permission to search the records of the War Office. Mr. Stanton directed him to put his request in writing, and promised that the mysterious document should be diligently sought for and a copy

The Great Telgraph Job.

The lobbyists and other outside operators manifest some uneasiness at what would appear to be a premature exposure of a big job they have had in view for some time past, namely, the sale of the Western Union Telegraph lines to the government. They admit the details. A bill, now in course of preparation by the Washburnes of Illinois and Wisconsin, looking to the establishment of telegraphic postal communication in the United States, gives color to the proposed rate of the Western Union lines, and is a great lever in the preliminary operations of the lobbyists. The majority of the members of the House are entirely ignorant of what is brewing, while others look was and say nothing. The

search has as yet failed to discover the report. General

Carleton, the officer who made the report, is now in the

city, and states positively that the report was written by him and sent to the Department. The parties in-

terested in seeking this report are pushing their re-

searches with great energy, in the hope of eith r obtaining the paper, or proving that the Secretary of War, who held the office in 1859, and the delegate from

Descret, have the secret of its fate in partnership.

matter is already creating a great deal of talk.

The Weekly Financial Statement of the
Treasury Department.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing
Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week
ending to-day amounts to \$532,500. The snipments of To New York, \$100,000; te Boston, \$100,000; to the national banks and oberz, \$181,937, and one and two dollar notes to the United States Depositary at Pittsburg, Pa. \$60,000. Total \$441,937.

The United States Tressurer holds in trust for the national banks in government bonds, at this date, the lowing amounts:-As security for circulating notes, \$341,180,950, and for deposits of public moneys, \$37,967,950. Total \$378,918,900.

The national bank currency issued during the week amounts to \$152,080, and the total amount to date is \$306,130,531. From this is to be deducted the following of insolvent banks redeemed by the crasure of the "United States," \$389,860—leaving in circulation The tractional currency redeemed and destroyed dur-

ing the week amounts to \$571,800. ing the week amounts to \$571,800.

Monthly Statistics of Trade.

The Telegram states that the monthly report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics has just been issued. It contains a table showing the value of commedities in

all the warehouses of the country, .which, since July,
 August 1
 \$48,000,000

 September 1
 45,000,000

 October 1
 41,000,000

 November 1
 40,000,000

residual trade, but none in the constance. The specie value of goods shipped east ward during the quarter ending September 3, 1867, is stated to be \$5,500,000. The value of our foreign tranant trade was, during the past fiscal year, over \$17,000,000.

Our trade with the Sandwich Islands for the year 1867 is as follows:

1,102.785

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, for general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. Hunter, (rep.) of Ind., addressed the House on the financial question. He argued that the true cause of the present depression in business arose, first, cause of the present depression in business arose, first, from the partial failure of the crops; recond, from the contraction pokey of the Secretary of the Treasmy; and, third, trom the action of the democratic party in delaying the reconstruction of the seceded States. He believed that repudiation was not only the desire, but the intention, of the democratic party if it carried the next election. His own renedy for the difficulty was as follows:—First, that only taxes enough should be levied to pay the internation the public debt and the current expenses of the government, leaving the principal until the country shall be in a prosperous condition. Second, these taxes should not be levied so as to make every man pay according to his worth, but exclusively on futuries, the favored classes and the wealth of the country, removing taxation from the laboring and producing interests of the country. Third, all the pleasure of the government five years after date should be declared due and payable at this time, and payable in the lawful currency of she United States, or exchangeable at the pleasure of the difference of the principal and interest, in coin, untaxable, but with a deduct on of one per cent to be distributed to the States according to population.

Hr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Ohio, next addressed the con-

FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

The Precidential Campaign from a Long Standpoint—The Candidates in the Field—Tao Faverites of Parties—The Intrigues of Tammany—The Gubernatorial Contest—The Congressional Vacancies—The Ring at Albany—The Mozart Party.

The red men of Tammany and the big chiefs of the democratic party throughout the city and State are ter-

ribly exercised as to the right man to choose for their leader in the coming Presidential campaign. Much they would give to be able to foretell the right man out of the many embryo candidates in the field, each with his recommendations and claims upon the party, but all carrying a damaging amount of dead weight, so much so carrying a damaging amount of dead weight, so much ro as to preclude the idea of entering any of them for the race. This has been the trouble from the start. For a time they overlooked the only man that offered them the remotest prospect of success, and they allowed their attention to be diverted by a crowd of aspirants for the honor of a Presidential nomination that had not the ghost of a chance to win. The trouble, however, is nearly overcome. The demogracity mountain has had a protracted and difficults. cractle mountain has had a protracted and difficult parturition, but the crisis seems to have been passed and things are now going on as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Of late the political firma-ment has brightened considerably, and the shadows of others have passed away, leaving a clear and unclouded vista open to the view. The party new see that the visit open to the view. The party now see that the only man under whose banner they can fight the radical candidate or the republican candidate is that of the present incumbent of the White House. Within a short period Mr. Johnson has risen wonderfully in the political market, and from present appearances there is little doubt that he will be the first choice of the democracy of this city and State. But there is yet a hard road to travel before a point is reached that will put Mr. Johnson unmutateably about Them. Johnson unmistakably ahead. There are many inciplent schemes to perfect, a good deal of intrigue yet to be brought into play, and any amount of party and selfish diplomacy to be rehearsed before the curtain rises and discloses the propria persons on the party and selfish diplomacy to be rehearsed before the curtain riscs and discloses the propria prezence on the Presidential stage. There is not the slightest doubt that the Tammany leaders, true to their instincts, would throw the whole weight of the party for Mr. Johnson but that they are keenly alive to the fact that the President has not the prestige of past patronage nor much of the power of patronage to come to support him in the contest. They know, in fact, that the whole offices of the government are in the hands of the appointees of a republican régime, and that, contrary to the usual practice in such cases made and provided, the departments are all likely to vote against the present Executive lead. This is the reason that Tammany so long delays its choice. They see all the departmental heads opposed to the President—a spur to action, no doubt, if more confident of success, for the political axe, about the ides of March next, would, insure them full recompense for the best service is the campaign. But these departments are powerful auxiliaries in a Presidential contest and it is only natural to suppose that they will go with that party that is most likely to let them continue in the well-foddered cribs in which they are at present hybernating. The whole Internal Revenue Department is in the hands of or controlled by Congress From the Commissioner, who will not resign and caunot be removed, down through all the grades of the Matropolitan Board in Cadar street and the branch establishments of colicctors and assessors, appraisers and inspectors to which the revenue system gives unwholesome by the Then there is the Cellectoranip of the Customs, the Surveyorship of the port, the Navai Officer and United States Marahi, all combined wielding an immense power in a Presidential contest. Against this array on the side of the radical members and of a majority of the Cabinet, all anti-democratic, the democratic olement is the side of the radical members and of a majority of the Cabinet, all anti-democratic, the dem

ment in the antional legislature is poweriess either to propose terms or to accept, with any hope of success, the gage of battle.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST FROM A LOCAL STANDPOINT. It is from this disadvantageous standpoint the democratic leaders of this city are compelled to survey the chaotic mass from which they are to bring forth the elements of order, and, if possible, to make them subservient to their decrees. Mr. Johnson would be undoubtedly the man of their choice, but that the whole patronage of the government is taken out of his hands. There is no party machinery to work by, and without this, unless the great mass of the people resolve to elect him over party patronage and Congressional opposition, no political contest can be won.

TANMAY RING FIRITATIONS.

The Tammany ring and their new allies of the Sun have not committed themselves as yet to Mr. Johnson, On the contrary there has been some secret negatiations going on at Washington of late, the Grand Sachem of Isummany being at the Capitol in cog.—the brown mustache to the contrary notwithstanding—conducting matters in the interest of Tammany. Certain contingencies were hinted at which, if they could be brought about, the indusnoe of the Tammany party of this city would be operated in the interest of General Grant for Fresident, with the Grand Sachem on the same ticket as Vice. To effect this consummation the new Sachems of Tammany, Pana and Conkling, struggled hard, but from late developments it would appear the party at Washington neither desired their alliance nor feared their enmity, and so poor Hoffman, disguisted with gubernatorial detents looks in another quarter for a place on the Presidents licket, and Dana & Conkling have withdrawn themselves within the Old Wigwam, where they seem to suffer from the soperade midenence of that ancient political muscles were himmany to device their alliance nor feared their enmity, and so poor Hoffman, disguisted with gubernatorial detents looks in another quarter for a place on the Presidents licket, and D

but no one doubts that if invited he would accept a nomination. At all events, the Tammany party keep him in view as ederater resort, and if all else lait them they intend to spring him upon the people at the proper time—that is, if the radical measures of Congress should by any mischance render Mr. Johnson unavailable for them. It would in that case be Seymour and Hoffman. The latter is anxious to head the ticket himself, but the ring can't see it this time, though the Sum that holds forth in the old wigwam has sought to throw some light upon the scheme, and he is compelled to content himself with second place. As to Pendleton and his confrere Vallandigham, they have been thrown completely overboard after slight consideration, and this leaves the fleid pretty clear for a choice.

THE RADIGAL REFURLICAN NOMINATION.

The nomination of Grant and Fenton by the State Radical Convention at Syracuse has in no wise excited contunisian in the republican ranks, or tended to heal the differences that prevail between the two branches of the party. In intuential quarters the proceedings at Syracuse has had a damaging effect upon Grant's propers. It has been runnered that A. T. Stewari, Vanderbeits and other prominent republicans some time ago notined General Grant that if he endorsed the radical acts of Congress and their unconstitutional opposition to the Executive they would withdraw all countenance from the party in this State that would give him the nomination for the Presidency. How far General Grant has been influenced by the threatened defection remains to be seen.

But there is a candidate looming up in the republican

Execusive they would withdraw all countenance from the party in this state that would give him the nomination for the Fresidency. How far General Grant has been infloemed by the threatened defection remains to be seen.

Anothers michinoso in the republican ranks and who, though not much apoken of as yet, in attracting the attention of the republican party opposed to the radical Congress and to General Grant for his affination therewith. This is Commodors Vanderbill, the millionnaire and railroad king. He would prove a formidable antagonist to Grant. He possesses some of the characteristics of the great General. He loves a last horse and owns some of the nimblest pacers on the road. In reticence on debateable topics he is the general's equal, but when it domes to 'talk horse' them let the General look out for his laurels. He is shrowd and capable within and successful in all his undertakings—no mean qualities should be undertake to run for the Presidency. The Commodore has powerful friends and brother millionasities at his back who are strenously urging him to enter for the race. Whatever secret influence these persuasions may have on his mind, the has not as far as it has been ascertaized yet given any clue to his intestions in the matter. When the result of the Syracuse Convention is formally made known to General Grant and the General's action is known with reference thereto, then the Commodore will no doubt accode to or decline to act on the wishes of his friends. chould be consent to run we may expect a lively campaign.

The coming glubornatorial contest promises to be a most exciting one. The most prominently sporen of candidate is Judge J. G. Barmard, of the Supreme Court, it is confidently asserted that the New York, Richmond, Queena, Suffox, Westchester, Rockhada and Punnam county deserted will will be content on the first ballot. Judge Cardozo, also of the supreme Court, his many friedes anxious to push him forward, but in a race with his associate Barnard and the veseran sense of the contents of the c

the party is beginning to show itself. The last proof of its influence is seen in the appointment of Maithew I. Berensan to the Police Commissionership made vacant by the death of Mr. Bergen. The appointment belonged to Brockiny, but Tammany was anxious to get a seat at the Bears of Police Commissioners and they have succeeded. There is considerable intriguing to elect delegates to the National Convention in the interest of Tammany, Thurlow Weed, it is said, for purposes of his own, ce-operating with the "ring" have large interest at stake, and it is not unlikely that it will carry its point. At present the only opposing power that shows a bold front in city politics against the Tammany "ring" is the Mozart party, which, strengthening itself by extending its organization, and feeling that a great fraud was practiced against them in Becember last, would gladly confront its victorious rival, and contest for the palm in another struggle for political ascendancy.

M'SCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Badleal Mass Meeting in Manchester, N. H. MANCEMENTER, N. H., Feb. 8, 1868.
The republicans of Manchester held their first formal

ass meeting of the present campaign at Smyth's Hall last evening. There was an immense attendance, hundreds being unable to obtain seats. A large delegation of ladies occupied the galleries.

On the platform were many distinguished men, representing the professions and the industrial interests of Manchester. At eight o'clock ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, President of the Grant Club of this city, intro-Smyth, President of the Grant Club of this city, introduced in a short speech the orator of the evening, Hon.
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who was greeted
with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke
of the importance of the pending campaign in New
Hampshire, and of the certainty of General Grant's
election as President the coming fail. The next half
hour the speaker devoted to a sharp review of the
record of the democratic party of the nation during the
past eight years, and also severely denounced the
policy and acts of Andrew Johnson.

In discussing the condition of the Southern States
hir. Wilson said that Congress, after mature deliberation, had adopted the present plan of reconstruction,
and would stand by it, come what would, which statement called forth tremendous cheering from the
audience. In closing, Mr. Wilson spoke particularly to
the foreign citizens present, and urged them to give
their support to the republican party, which is for protecting at home and abroad the rights of all men, of
whatever color or nationality.

The acdress was nearly two hours in longth. The
audience was very attentive, but full of enthusiasm,
the speaker being often interrupted by applause. The
meeting closed with deafening cheers for the speaker,
for General Grant and for Governor Harriman.

Democratic Meetings in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1868.
A large and well attended meeting was held at Lebs

A large and well attended meeting was held at Lebanon yesterday afternoon by the democrats of that pertion of Grafton county. Colonel A. O. Brewster, of Boston, addressed the meeting for about two hours in an eloquent and formble manner upon the political issues involved in the approaching election. He was listened to with great effection.

The conservatives of Belking county also held a very full and spirited meeting at Laconia yesterday afternoon. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphila. He said that he wished to call the radical party to an account of their stewardship; that their speechmakers passed over the live issues of the day, and he defied them to discuss these issues. He claimed that Congress was a fraud upon the people, and that the republican party had no fixed policy to submit to the popular vote. The meeting was very fully attended, notwithstanding the inciement weather and the bad state of the roads.

Impeachment at Home.

The Albany Evening Journal proposes that the Assembly Committee on the subject of corrupt practices in connection with canal administration and otherwise, go forward to the work proposed for them. Let them, it suggests, analyze "all the testimony and weigh all the suggests, analyze "all the testimony and weigh all the proofs bearing upon this subject. Let them present, impartially, for impeacament and removal, any officer against whom they find suspicion of guilt confirmed by evidence. The republicans will not impede them in this work. And then, let the democrats of the House unite with the republicans of the Senate in a measure which will built be combination of democratic contractors and underlings who have possession of at least four-fitths of the work on the canals, under contracts which must have been the result of fraud, if the charges which have been made are true."

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

The' Army.

The Army.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1868.

A general order has been issued by command of General Grant, dated headquarters of the army, Feb. 5, exempting from the operations of General Order No. 77, issued from the army headquarters Nov. 12, 1867, all officers of the Ordinace corps at arsenais on duty as exiting commissaries of subsistence or acting assistant quartermasters. The order a luded to directs officers as to the manner of entering into contracts for supplies, &c., by advertising and proposals submitted to commanding officers, who are held responsible by that order with a view to the more economical administration of afairs in the army and to a more uniform and systematic method of letting contracts.

The Navy. Commodore John A. Wisslow has been ordered to report at Washington, D. C., as chairman of the board to appraise certain fron-clad vessels under the act of Congress, Captaios John Almy and Foxall A. Parker, and Chief Engineers J. W. King and E. Santon are ordered to report to Commodore Winsiow as members of the board. They will visit all the ports where iron-

At the meeting of the surviving officers of the Army of the Cumberland, in Cincinnati, on the 6th inst., the llowing among numerous other letters were read :-

following among numerous other letters were read:

FROM THE PRESIDENT,

EXECUTIVE MARSHON, WASHINGTON, D. C., }

Jan. 20, 1868.

Sim.—I have received the invitation to be present at the meeting of the officers of the late Army of the Cumberland, which takes place on the 6th inst, called for the object of "forming an organization of friends and brothers in arms, to revive old associations, to cherish the memory of our nation's dead and to keep pure and true the spirit of loyalty to our government.\

While expressing sincere regret that official duties will prevent my compliance with this invitation, I cannot refrain from the expression of my heartiest sympatry with the objects of the meeting. To me the memory of the Army of the Cumberland is not only linked with its grand services in defence of the government in the hour of peril, but also with its successes, which, in no great a measure, served to redeem my adopted State from the rule of sedition, thus opening to her a prospect of full restoration to the sisterhood of States in the federal Union.

I add my best wishes for the success of the convention, and remain, very respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Colonel HENNY M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements &c.

Show GENERAL GRANT.

Washingforn, D. C., Jan. 2, 1868.

the Committee of Arrangements &c.

SHOM ONERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1868.

SIY DEAR SER—Your layer of the 30th of December, extending to me, on the part of the committee to make arrangements for the organization of the "Society of the Army of the Cumberishd," an invitation to meet them in tincianati, on the 6th of February, is received. It is not probable that my duties will permit of my absence from this city at that time, otherwise I would accept with great pleasure.

I am glas to see the Army of the Cumberiand organizing such a society, and would equally like to see each of the distinctive armies of the Union against rebealion organize such societies. Each may be proud of their record during the rebellion, and annual reunions tend to keep up a brotherly feeling comented by hardships and dangers endured by all the members in one great patriotic cause.

Honing you will meet with auccess in the objects of

dangers controlled to the objects of the objects of the objects of your meeting, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

To HEXEY M. CIST, Corresponding Secretary, &c.

The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Society made their report as follows:—
President—Major General George H. Thomas.
Corresponding Secretary—Major General William P.

President—Major General George H. Thomas.
Corresponding Secretary—General H. M. Cist.
Treasurer—General William Gross.
Vice Presidents—Fannsylvania, Brigadier General F.
J. Jordan; Tennessee, General Joseph A. Cooper; Kentucky, General R. W. Johnson; District of Columbia, General J. M. Brannon; Missourt, Colonel G. Morton; Massechusetts, General William Coggawell; Wisconsin, General L. H. Drury; Hinnois, General C. T. Hotobkins; Minnesota, Major D. Henney; Indiana, General Chartes Cruit; Michigan, General C. O. Loomis; New York, General Basiel Butterfield; lowa, Colonel L. C. Noble; Ohio, Major General P. H. Sheridan.
This was unanimously adopted.
A motion to recognize General Thomas as the "wise, prodent, just and invincible head of the Army of the Comberland" was then adopted.
General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas as the adopted.

General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas, as President, took the chair and said: General Thomas as the same time I must confers that I have not words to express my fedina. I have before been led by my friends into many desperate straits. (Laughter.) On this occasion I have been placed in a very reapossible position, and, being entirely unacquainted with Parliamentary usages, I must appeal to your kindness for escouragement during the coming year.

On motion, the House gave three times three cheers for tieneral ilemnas and three times three for the work of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Grant's manne was ordered to be placed at the head of the list of honorary members.

CENERAL Thomas or received the terms granted to Junnaten by sherman "as a basis of recommended to out of the set of social reason and fraternal relations, and one for the set of social reason and fraternal relations, and one for the set

NOTES ON ART.

Theodore Winthrop, in his finely written nevet "Cecil Draeme," lays the scene in the University building, and invests that architectural anomaly with a strange and weird interest. Many New Yorkers have, no doubt, often gazed up at that huge pile, and wondered to "what uses it had some at last." Sometimes it has been taken for a school; on other occasions it has been suptaken for a school; on other occasions it has been sup-posed to be the place where the Docter Deems hebdom-adelly held forth. Both of these suppositions are, how-ever, wrong. It is not only a school and not only a church, but is a building for and inhabited by artists. Here it is that the old weather besten, time stained think that he is again living en garcon in the Quartier

Latin. The associations and surroundings here are
much more remantic and interceting than at the studio
buildings in Tenth street. No glaring brick and mortar offend the artistic eye; on the contrary, all is subdued, and tends to quiet, sorious thought. The artists having studios in the University building are Mesers. Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Hennessy, Rosenbery, Hows and a few others. Mr. Eastman Johnson is well and deservedly well known to the public, principally by his grand and now historical hardly necessary to mention this to call it to the reader's mind. Every one is acquainted with that truthful dehave forever blotted from existence. The time has passed when the assembling of whites and negroes could firnish the subject for such a picture as this, and those artists who have profited by the opportunity and made use of the material offered before the war may now rank among the historical painters. Mr. Johnson takes a high position among those who devote themselves to the position among those who devote themselves to the representation of American scenes and American subjects. Although studying abroad and painting his first productions in a foreign style and after a foreign manner, he now relies for inspiration upon his native country slone. All his latter paintings are thoroughly American. His latest finished work is one called "The Boy Lincoln," in which our late President is represented as a studious youth industri-ously conning his book by the flickering light of a wood fire in his father's log cabin. This picture is done in pastels, and has consequently, not so effective an ap-pearance as a smaller copy of it done in oils. The face of Lincoln is well deduced from the countenance presented by the man of older years. It is not only a picture of Lincoln in his boyhood, but might serve for a type of every man who has risen from obscurity to eminence by the exercise of a poble ambition and steady, concentrated will. A very touching and pathetic picture also is the crayon drawing of a poor soldier boy lying on an iron camp bedstead dictating a letter home to the ministering angel who sits by his side. Behind lounging here and there. The tranquil, happy expression on the boy's face is well rendered, the whole form-

Mr. Edwin White has just finished a painting of Leonardo da Vinci and his pupils. The great master is seated in the centre, while at his right, respectfully submitting to him a drawing of our Saviour, is Luini, his Leonarde is depicted as at work on his picture "Mena Lisa," now in the Louvre. In the background is the famous painting of the "Last Supper," and the inter-mediate space is filled with pupils and friends of the great Italian. Mr. White is now at work upon a large canvas. The subject is the signing of the compact by the Pilgrim Fathers while yet on board the May flower. The figures are but sketched in at present, and the unfinished state of the work forbids that any judgment should be passed upon it.

You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still.

This is very true in regard to the building at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway, formerly occupied by the Academy of Design. It has now become the abiding place of a number of artists. Among them is Mr. Elliott, the sculptor, who has recently finished a bust of Dickens, modelled from photographs. The likeness is faithful, and sithough a few minor defects might be observed by a critical speciator, the work, considered as a whole, is truthful and lifelike. Mr. U. M. Brown, another resi-

a critical spectator, the work, considered as a whole, is truthful and lifelike. Mr. U. M. Brown, another resident of this building, is busily engaged on his favorite subject of fruit. He is putting the finishing touches on some apples, which look so luscious and tempting that one almost regrets they are but counterfeit presentments. Mr. Brown paints fruit pieces with rare skill, and richly deserves whatever success he may attain. The adjoining studio is occupied by Mr. Bispham, a pupil of Coutare and Otto Webber. He has nearly completed a beautiful picture of Italian life. Wide horned oxen are passing out of Cassar's gate and a e stopping to quaff the "flowing bowi" of pure water for which Romes is renowned. The figures of the oxen and their driver are well draws and finely colored, and the whole picture is a vivid representation of Italian life and scenery. Similar characteristics are presented in another pictures a set of the street a painting of "Admiral Farragut in the futuous whole work and in the set of paintings now on exhibition in Tenth street a painting of "Admiral Farragut in the futuous should be a painting of "Admiral Farragut in the futuous should be business." in fact, having lost largely at the gaming table, has been compelled to submir his art treasures to an auction. The sale took place on the 18th, 19th and 20th of January, and as some of the works brought large prices it may interest many to give the prices of the principal ones:—"Atolier de Foleries Italiennes," by Decamps, 11,600 francs; "St. Shostein Secoura." by Rousseau, 27,100 francs; "St. Shostein Secoura." by Rousseau, 27,100 francs; "St. Shostein Scoura." from the collection of the Duke of Orleans, same artist, 16,000 francs; "Los Marchand d'Habits, "same artists, a small picture, 21,600 francs; "Les Amateurs de Penuture," same artists, a small picture, 21,600 francs; "Les Amateurs de Penuture," same artists, a small picture, 21,600 francs; "Les Amateurs de Penuture," same artists, a small picture, 21,600 francs; "Les Amateurs de P

NEW JERSEY.

Jerney City.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTRIPERT MONEY.—A foriorn looking youth was taken before Commissioner Jackson yesterday forenoon on the charge of offering counterfeit yesterday forenoon on the charge of offering counterfeit flay cent stamps in three cigar stores on Montgomer; street about eight o'clock on Friday evening. The only defence offered was that he had come from Busiato in a canal boat some time ago, and the canal being blocked up by the ice he supported himself by doing oud jobs in New York. He added that he had received two of the connecteits from a stevedore at Coenties slip. His story, however, carried listle conviction and ne was committed for trial in defaut of \$1,000 bail. Three of the stamps were found in his possession, but of different issues, from which it is inferred he was an agent for me of the sharpers in New York. He gave the name of Albert Chase.

cusro -William Brown, who stood charged with having knocked down and robbed, in company with others, a knocked down and robbed, in company with others, a few months age, a greeer named Johnson, while the latter was returning from his piace of business, was acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. In charging the jury the Court strongly urged that the defence had signally failed to appear favorably. After a brief deliberation the jury returned with a verdict of "Not goilty." The court room was crowded to suffocution with interested persons, and Brown's triends manifested unmistakable delight at the usexpected termination of the affair.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD ACCIDENT, -PASSENGERS OR those trains delayed by the accident to the Washington

those trains delayed by the accident to the Washington through train on Friday evening complain bitterly of the carelessness of the company and their employed Several persons, among whom were one or two ladies, were compelled to walk three or four miles in order to reach their homes.

Bergen.

The Nitro-Gittermine Explosion.—A meeting was held at Library Hall on Friday night to take measures for the relief of the families of the unfortunate men who perished in the nitro-glycerine explosion at Claremont. Mayor Cornelison and several prominent clipses were present. A committee was appointed to procure the services of Professor Doremus or Colonel Schaafher for the delivery of a lecture on the properties of nitro-glycerine, the proceeds to be applied to the persons arisates to. Some contributions were handed in, after which the meeting adjourned.

Flemington.

Flemington.
Successful Escars of Two Noronioes Buset ass -Two
months since the Strain announced the intense excitement and apprehension which seized the Hooker family, in Lambertaville, and the perit to which they were exposed by the nocturnal visit, menaces and de-predations of two infamous and veteran burglars, Charles predations of two infamous and veteran burglars, Charles Collins, alsas Fox, and Samuel Peacock. The desperations were arrested in Bordentows on the following evening, conveyed to Lambertaville, where they underwent a preliminary investigation, and were finally fodged in the Humerdon county jail as Fremington to hide the action of the Grand Jury. At the time of their necarceration the sheriff was advised to adopt unusual precautionary measures for their safe Keeping, which suggestion, it appears, was disregarded. The fugitives occupied the same cell and demeanes themselves so obsequiously and decorously that their design was hever suspected till yesterialy morning, when it was found the birds had flown through a newly perforated appreture in the roof.

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYGRUNG ANYLOW FUND CONCRET.—Last evening o concert in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers took place at Irving Hall. Setting aside the attractive features of the programme, the object of the concert itself was quite aufficient to clicit a generous response, and long before the hour announced for the "opening march" the spacious building was densely crowded in every part. Indeed seldom has Irving Hall presented such an appearance, for shortly after eight o'clock standing room was an impossibility—a fact which speaks volumes for the Gettysburg Asylum fund. Among other things kins Brainerd sang a few appropri-ate songs, which evoked hearty encores, with which, in ate songs, which evoked hearty encores, with which, in every instance, she considerately compiled, and the well filled orchestra was quite as fait in the rendering of a grand national medier, which gained a good round of deserved applause. At the conclusion of the first portion of the programms Majer James Haggarty came forwark and delivered a lengthened address on behalf of the object of the proposed savium for the Gettysburg soldiers. Personally he was not identified with the matter more than to advocate the cause of the brave heroes who died in defence of their country's rights. He alluded in glowing terms to the brilliant deeds of the gailant warriors of Gettysburg, and passed a very high eulegium on the recent editorial in the HERALD for its kind and liberal recorbition of their merit and its warm advocacy in their behalf. Moreover he was exceedingly gratified to observe that the article from the HERALD had been widely copied by prominent journals throughout the country, which he was assured would have the usual beneficial effect. Adverting to the American navy and the architecture of ships in this country generally, no siluded to the Hernjetts as an example for all nations to follow, character zing it as the acme of perfection and a model for the world. He was sure that though the government had hitherto passed over the very praissworthy object of the Gettysbury retred annel four applause, and the ascond portion of the programme was then proceeded with The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, played some pleasing selections from Rossini, Strauss and greeted with loud tokens of approbation. The concert was subsequently brought to a close by a grand selection from "Il Trovatore," comprising the most popular was subsequently brought to a close by a grand selection from "Il Trovatore," comprising the most popular airs in that favorite opers. Altogother the worthy undertaking was a decided success, whether in reference to the performances of the artists or in point of attendance, the latter h every instance, she considerately complied, and the well

THE STAGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

At Home.
Forrest appeared for the last time at the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 1st, in the character of Spartacus, Miss Lillie playing Julia.

"Arrah na Pogue" was given at the New Orleans Opera House on Sunday, the 2d inst. Jefferson is at the Varieties and Lotti's German opera at the National, Lucille Western had a benefit at the Metropolitan, uffalo, en the 4th, appearing as Camille. The Hanlons finished their engagement at St. James' Hall on the

same night. his readings in Philadelphia and New York. From New York he will go to Buffalo, returning East via Syracuse, Rochester and Albany, concluding his engagements in the larger cities of the New England States, and will

return home in the latter part of April. return home in the latter part of April.

Miss Jean Hosmer commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan, Buffale, on February 4, when she appeared in a new sensation drama, entitled "The Stainless; or, Clouded Romor."

Miss Fanny Janauschek, the celebrated German actress, will give three performances at St., James' Hall, Buffalo, on the evenings of the 23d, 24th and 25th instathold the Chapter of the Chapter of the Richings English Opera Troupe are to give a series of their delightful operas, commencing at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, on the 6th of April.

Mr. Dan Bryant is announced to appear shortly at the St. Charles, New Orleans.

Miss Fanny Januaschek made an immense success in Louisville.

Miss C. V. Proudfoot will take a banefit at Banvard's theatre on Wednesday, the 12th inst. At a matince she will appear as Julie, with Miss Mary Mitchell as Romer, and in the evening she will play both in "Medea" and "London Assurance." Surely this is a sufficient test of her powers as an artist.

The "Black Crook" has disappeared from the boards of the Mebite theatre.

The Florences made their first appearance at the National, Cincinnati, February 3, to a tolerably large sadience. Mr. Florence appeared as Handy Andy in the laughable production of that name, with Miss S Partington as Omah Roovey. This young actress exhibits a remarkable talent for eccentric characters, and wite a closer attention to the details of her profession may attain some distingtion.

"Under the Garilight" has been withdrawn from the Cleveland Academy of Musse.

The "Black Crook" has reached Sandusky, Ohio, Otengoral Omera! It has also got up as far as Portland.

"Arrah na Pogna" was the last attraction in Ro-

"Arrah na Pogue" was the last attraction in Ro-"Arrah na Pogue" was the last autonia will give a chester.
The well known singing society Teutonia will give a bal measure at the Academy of Music February 12. They have lets of fon propares for the occasion.

John Brougham's "Lottery of Life" has been brought out at the new Richmond theatre.

Kaie Fisher appeared as Mazzoppa at the St. Louis Varieties, and was followed by Janauschek lant week.

"Oliver Teist" was the attraction at De Bar's on February 1.

"Oliver Towas" was the attraction at De Bar's on February I. Leonard Grover's grand combination opera troope appeared at Crasby's Opera House has week. Bateman will astonish the good folks of Philadelphia this week with "La Grande Duchesse." "Under the

Prom St. Petersburg we hear that Berlioz has received distinguished marks of appreciation, the public esger-ness to hear his compositions being very marked. Among the works performed with the greatest success were his overture, the "Carnaval Romain," his caprice for violin played by Wieniawski, his trilogy the "In-fancy of Christ," besides songs and dramatic fragments. The faccination which the composer Wagner has so long exercised over the young King of Bavaria has been

Miss Fanny Josephs will shortly undertake the reins Mine Fanny Josephs will shortly undertake the reins of management at the New Helborn theatra.

Mr. Widdleombe, the comedian, is zeriously indisposed, and unable to attend to his professional duries. The lesse of the Hay market theatre, Mr. J. B. Buckstone, has just concluded an engagement for Mine Bateman to appear at his theatre next September for three months certain.

A tragic symphony, by Schubert, is to be expected from Visions.

A tragic symphony, by Schubert, is to be expected from Vionna.

A new "Ruth," by Mr. Tolhurst, is to be performed on an early day in London.

Bateman's "Grand Duchess" drew a large house on Monday at the Holinday, Battimore.

The Mikado .coupe of Japanese are at the Chestnut and the speciacular palies of "Zozo" at the American, Philadelphia. Dickens will bid larewell to the Quaker City next week.

Mario has failed to excite St. Petersburg to the paying nitch.

Mario and talled to appear in London in "Narpitch.

Bandman is about to appear in London in "Narclesse," and has been ransacking Paris for correct
contumes.

Russia educates its ballet dancers and then forbids
their departure from the country without the permission of the Czar.

Two operas by Felicien David are soon to be brought
out in Milan. They are called "Lalia Rookh" and
"Ercolane."

OBITUARY.

Amon Herrick.

Mr. Herrick, well known in political circles of this city as a prominent politician, and still wider as the editor and proprietor of the Sunday Atlas, died on Thursday last, at his residence in Lexington avenue, after a brief illness. He was fifty-six years of age at the time Anson Herrick. brief filness. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his demise, and had for thirty-two years been connected with journalism in New York. He was born in Lewiston, Maine, in 1812, and resided theirs up to 1835, when he removed to this city. While in Maina, he was connected with a weekly newspaper and there gained a knowledge of his profession. On arriving in New York he worked some time as journeyman printer, and in 1835 he became a partner with Mr. Ropes in the concern publishing the Newday Alles, which had been runsing a few weeks under the centrel of Jesse Fell & Co. Since that time Mr. Herrick has been propristor of the Alles. He was always as ardent politicism of the old democratic school, and became a leading and intential man in his party. His devotion to and labora in the democratic cause gained nim the appointment of Naval Storekaeper under Mr. Buchans. In 1865 he was elected aiderman of his ward, and in 1861 was sent to Congress as a representative from Maine for que term. We believe he has not neld office since the expiration of his Congressional term.

s. M. McKean. S. M. McKean.

S. M. McKean.

S. M. McKean, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department in the Secretary's office, died at Washington yesterday morning, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He came into office in 1817. He was in 1830 elected as the disbursing agent of the Department, which post he held until 1853, at which period no was shoom one of the three disbursing clerks created for the Department by act of Congress, and which office he held until his death.